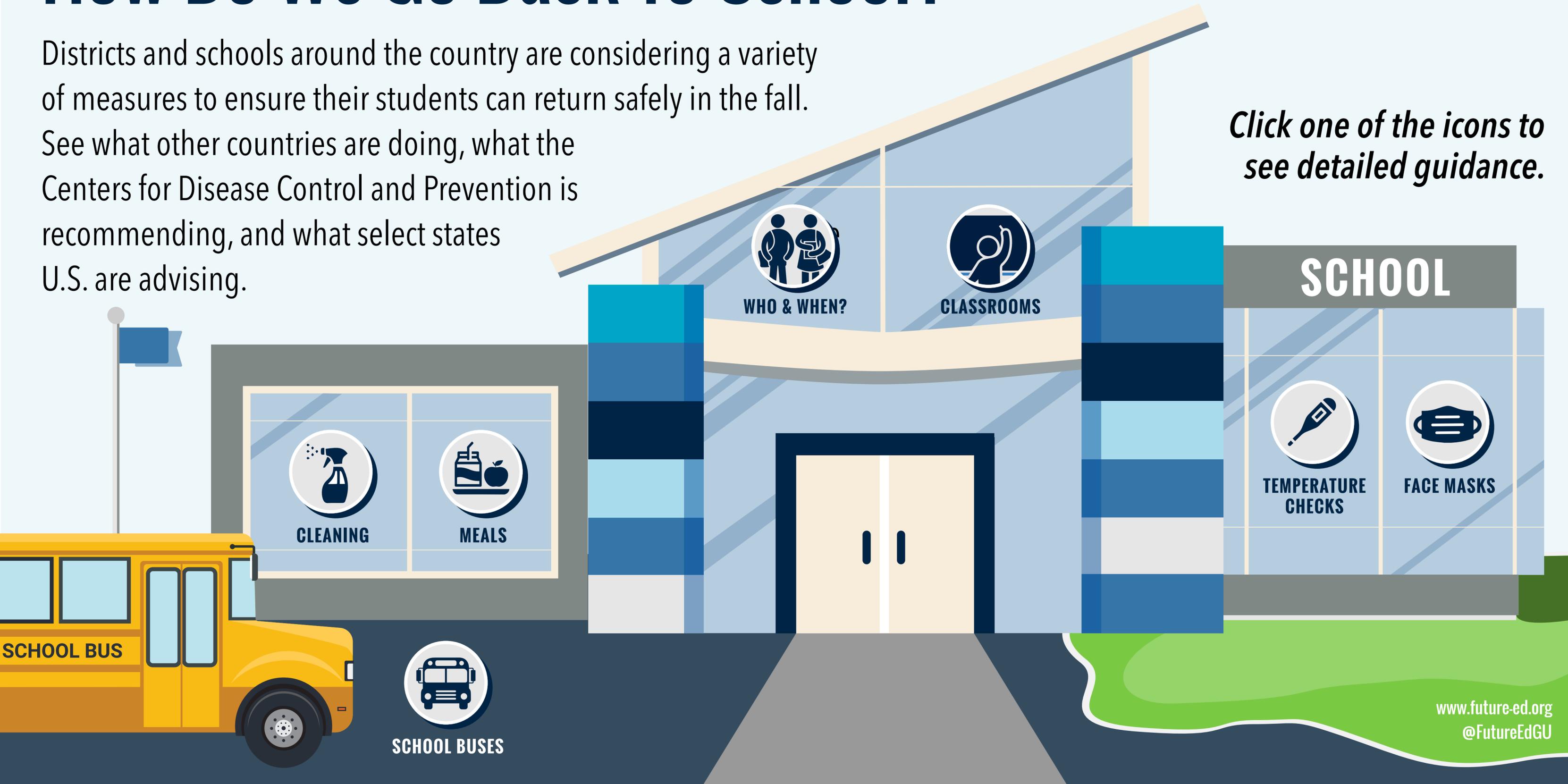


# How Do We Go Back To School?

Districts and schools around the country are considering a variety of measures to ensure their students can return safely in the fall. See what other countries are doing, what the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is recommending, and what select states U.S. are advising.

*Click one of the icons to see detailed guidance.*



# CLEANING AND SANITIZING

*Proper cleaning and sanitizing of schools is critical for keeping students in the classroom. Below are examples of measures schools in other countries are taking and what the CDC and states are advising.*

## AROUND THE WORLD

**Taiwan:** Required students to disinfect their hands and shoes before entering the building and before every class.

**Netherlands:** Installed plastic shields around desks.

**Denmark:** Conducted hourly hand washing to the point where eczema and skin irritation has become an issue, added hand washing stations outside of buildings.

**Norway:** Disinfected toys and materials twice a day. Students cannot bring their own toys and those not easily cleaned are not allowed.

## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Recommends routine cleaning of frequently touched surface and hand washing with soap and water for 20 seconds before eating, after using the bathroom, and after blowing noses, coughing, or sneezing.

## WITHIN THE U.S.

**Arizona:** Advises closing spaces that use shared equipment unless use can be staggered to allow for enough time to clean between uses.

**Montana:** Advises cleaning hallways, common areas, and the outside of lockers daily.



## CLEANING

*Sources: CBS News, World Economic Forum, Cleveland.com, Insider, CDC, AZ Central, and the Montana State Office of Public Instruction.*

# SCHOOL BUSES

*Social distancing has proven to be an effective measure for curbing coronavirus. Below are examples of methods schools in other countries are taking to ensure social distancing and hygiene on school buses, and examples of what the CDC and states are advising.*



## SCHOOL BUSES

### AROUND THE WORLD

**China:** Created customized buses with seats farther apart.

**Denmark:** Canceled public school buses for the rest of the year.

**Australia:** No changes made.

**Taiwan:** Required temperature checks before boarding.

### U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Spread students out, including one student per row or skipping rows.

### WITHIN THE U.S.

**California:** Advises reworking bus routes and marking or blocking seats that must be left vacant. Sit one student per row or skip every other row, or alternate rows on each side to create a zig-zag.

**Maryland:** Keep windows open when possible, leave the seat behind the driver empty.

*Sources: EdWeek, Global Times, CDC, California State Department of Education, Maryland State Department of Education.*

# MEALS

*Below are examples of ways schools maintain social distancing during meals in other countries and examples of what the CDC and states are advising schools to do.*

## AROUND THE WORLD

- China:** Installed plastic partitions between seats.
- Taiwan:** Required students to eat at their desks, separated by partitions.
- Japan:** Required students to eat at their desks, all of which face forward.
- South Korea:** Required students to eat in the cafeteria, separated by partitions.

## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Have students eat in classrooms and encourage them to bring their own meals as feasible.

## WITHIN THE U.S.

- Georgia:** Advises spaced seating or staggered lunch times to allow for distancing and cleaning time if the spread of disease is minimal or moderate.
- Indiana:** Advises having meals in the classroom when possible.



# MEALS

*Sources: New York Times, Business Insider, Washington Post, CDC, Georgia State Departments of Education and Public Health, Indiana Departments of Education and Health.*

# WHO GOES WHEN?

*To maintain social distancing more effectively, many countries and states are exploring a hybrid model of in-person and at-home learning. Below are some examples.*

## AROUND THE WORLD

**Austria:** Students are split into two cohorts who attend school in-person every other day.

**Australia:** Students attend in-person one day and at-home the rest of the week.

**Israel:** Students with disabilities attend in-person, everyone else attends at-home.

**Denmark:** Day care centers and primary schools reopened for in-person learning first.

## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Notes the risk of spread of the disease would be reduced if schools use hybrid virtual and in-person or rotated schedules.

## WITHIN THE U.S.

**Maryland:** Advises schools do one- or two-day rotations, in-person elementary and at-home for secondary schools or phase in grades.

**California:** Advises a two-day rotation, weekly rotations, looping to the next grade with the same class and teacher, or early/late staggered schedules.



## WHO & WHEN?

*Sources: CNN, ABC News, The 74, NPR, CDC, Maryland State Department of Education, California State Department of Education.*

# IN THE CLASSROOM

*With limited space in classrooms, schools in other countries have different approaches to limiting the number of students. The CDC and states are advising smaller classes as well.*

## AROUND THE WORLD

**Israel:** Limited classes to 17 students.

**Denmark:** Held class outside when possible. Used “enclaves” so students stay with one group.

**Norway:** Allowed a maximum of 15 students per class.

**Germany:** Assigned seating.

## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Encourages cohorts of students that stay together throughout the day.

## WITHIN THE U.S.

**North Carolina:** Advises keeping student/teacher cohorts together and opening doors and windows to allow for ventilation.

**North Dakota:** Advises no more than 15 students per class and restricting the mixing between groups.



# CLASSROOMS

*Sources: CNN, BBC, New York Times, BBC, Education Week, CDC, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, North Dakota Department of Public Instruction.*

# TEMPERATURE CHECKS

*With fevers being a common symptom, some countries and states are advising the use of temperature checks throughout the day. Here are some examples of how they are managing it:*

## AROUND THE WORLD

**Taiwan:** Conducted upon arrival at school.

**China:** Conducted with thermal scanners upon arrival or are given personal thermometers to check twice a day.

**Japan:** Conducted in the morning by parents, who send a report to teachers.

**Denmark:** Conducted upon arrival.

## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

If feasible, conduct daily health checks (temperature or symptom screens) for staff and students.

## WITHIN THE U.S.

**California:** Advises parents to take their students temperature before school and prior to them entering the building or bus.

**Indiana:** Does not require temperature checks, districts can decide whether they have the ability to support it.



## TEMPERATURE CHECKS

*Sources: ABC News, Insider, New York Times, Washington Post, CDC, California State Department of Education, Indiana State Departments of Education and Health.*

# FACE MASKS

*Face masks are another effective measure to avoid the spread of the disease. But countries and states have different requirements:*

## AROUND THE WORLD

**Germany:** Worn in hallways and on breaks but not in the classroom.

**France:** Required for students ages 11 and older.

**Taiwan:** Required; provided by the government.

**Israel:** Required except during gym.

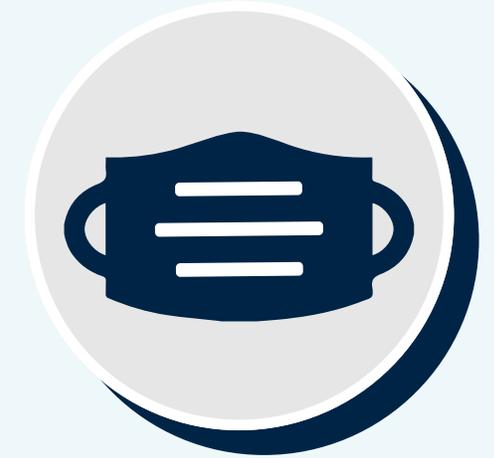
## U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Advises use by all students and teachers as feasible, and are most essential when physical distancing is difficult.

## WITHIN THE U.S.

**Montana:** Advises schools to consider the use of face coverings for all students and staff.

**North Carolina:** Recommends that schools require students and staff to wear masks when in any school facility or on any mode of school transportation.



## FACE MASKS

*Sources: ABC News, EdWeek, BBC, CDC, Montana State Office of Public Instruction, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services.*